

Gold 4 L. 10 s.
THE *Beck J.*
Triumph-Royal:

CONTAINING

A short Account of the most Remarkable Battels, Sieges, Sea-fights, Treaties, and Famous Achievements of the Princes of the House of *NASSAU*, &c.

DESCRIB'D

In the Triumphal Arches, Piramids, Pictures, Inscriptions, and Devices, Erected at the *Hague* in Honour of *WILLIAM III.* King of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.*

Curiously Engraven in 62 Figures on Copper Plates, with their Histories; An Elaborate Piece of Curiosity.

First done in Dutch, then into French, and now into English.

Dedicated to Her Majesty.

L O N D O N,

Printed for *Hen. Rhodes* near *Bride Lane* in *Fleetstreet*, and *John Harris* at the *Harrow* in the *Poultry.* 1692.

H.



TRIOMPHE DV ROY



Gold & Silver
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T O
The GREAT and PUISSANT
Queen *MARIE*,
By the Grace of God, Queen of *England*,
Scotland, France, and Ireland.

Great and Puissant Queen,

IF in Ancient Times, Hero's were Honour'd with Publick Monuments, when they had perform'd any Extraordinary Atchievements, to the end the Memory of their Actions might be preserved to Posterity, and their Off-spring the more inflam'd to imitate their Virtues; If the *Romans*, among other the best regulated Governments, strove, as they did, to excel all others in celebrating the Renown of their Kings, their Emperors and famous Captains, by erecting to their Honour sumptuous Statues, lofty Pyramids, and Magnificent Triumphal Arches, when those Hero's return'd Victorious to *Rome*; What then can be done too much at this time, *Great and Virtuous QUEEN*, to Honour at the *Hague* the Entrance of *WILLIAM* III. Your most Illustrious Husband? He, who by his Glorious Deeds has quite defaced whatever those Demigods, so much celebrated in History, perform'd

The Epistle Dedicatory.

of most Transcendent. For whatsoever render'd so famous those Prodigies of Antiquity, they only did in favour of their Country, or rather to get themselves a Name, but **MIGHTY QUEEN, WILLIAM** the **TRIUMPHANT**, had no other aim in all his Enterprizes, but to advance the Glory of the King of Kings: He was never capable of unjust Ambition, or desire of Rule: Only his Compassion upon the Miserable, Suffering in a good Cause, and his desire to deliver 'em from the yolk that Tyranny would have impos'd upon their Consciences, were the sole Motives that rowz'd him up to Action. The many Dangers to which he has already expos'd his Life to defend the Rights of Justice, are too well known to all the World, for me to enlarge upon 'em. 'Tis true Great **QUEEN**, I have here a spacious Field to fill these Pages with the due Encomiums that belong to our Matchless Heroe, and Your Majesty. For what Great Things might not be said of Your Wisdom and Prudence, Your Resolution, and the Mildness of Your Government, when in his Absence You held the Reins of Sovereign Rule. But besides that, I know You are above the reach of common Praise; I have not Eloquence to acquit my self, as the Grandeur and the Excellency of the Subject require. That's a work for the Bold strokes of the most accomplish'd Masters of Wit and Learning. 'Tis for them to take upon 'em the Care of making known to Posterity the Eternal Honor, which

The Epistle Dedicatory.

which the Heroe of our Age has acquir'd by the Favourable Revolution in *England*. To which they may also add, the happy Change of the deplorable Face of the Affairs of the *United-Provinces* in the year 1672. There is no body but knows the Miseries into which they were then plung'd, even within two fingers breadth of utter Ruine, when this Great Prince, being made Governor-General, made it his chiefest Care to raise their drooping Hopes, and forc'd a King no less Potent than Ambitious to restore the Usurpations of his Unjust War. But *MIGHTY QUEEN*, What might not also be farther said of You? There is no body but knows, besides the Grandeur of Your Soul, how deeply sensible Your Majesty was of the unheard of Cruelties, undergone by the persecuted Protestants in *France*, who were driven by the Tempest into these Happy Provinces; where they not only found an assured Sanctuary under the Protection of the Sovereigns of the Government, but where they found the frequent and Extraordinary Marks of your Majesty's, as also of that Generous Prince's Bounty, whom Heaven ordained to be your Husband. You have both Labour'd so effectually for the Welfare of the Church, that it is plainly to be seen that God united your Majesties together on purpose to be the steady Pillars of it. Nor is this enough, Great Queen, It behoves me also to add, that the most solid Part of *Europe* looks upon You Two, as the Principal Instruments that Heaven has made
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The Epistle Dedicatory.

choice of to break the Fetters of her Slavery. The Earnestness of so many Sovereign Princes to be your Allies, is a Sacred Proof of this same Truth. To which we might also farther add what so many Princes verify'd, in waiting on his Majesty upon his first Return from *England* to the *Hague*, where they altogether formed one Court, the most splendid that has been seen for many Ages. But I wander too far : my aim is Humbly to beg Your Majesties Protection of these few Sheets, in hopes of your Gracious acceptance ; as being not only a Collection in part of the great Atchievements of the Princes of the House of *Nassau*, Your Glorious Ancestors, but of those of his *Britannic* Majesty, Your Illustrious Husband. I was willing to believe that by representing to your Royal View, the Homage that was paid him, and which he had deservedly acquir'd, I should in some measure discharge my Duty to your Majesty ; and that You would be so Gracious as to permit me, with a most profound Respect to stile my self,

G R E A T Q U É E N,

Your Majesties

Most Humble, most Dutiful,

and most Obedient Servant,

J. B E E K.

TO THE
READER.

WE Observe in all Histories that whenever any great Personages had Signaliz'd themselves by any Extraordinary Actions that merited to be preserved in Remembrance, they erected in their Honours Trophies and Triumphal Arches, not only to set forth the Joy of the People, but that they might serve as Eternal Monuments to perpetuate the Renown of those Great Heroes. All Men know, that what the King of England did, while he was yet but P. of Orange, in delivering England and Scotland from the Yoke under which they both groan'd, and his Reducing Ireland after his Advancement to the Crown, and all this in so little a Time, were Actions altogether Generous and Glorious to the Highest Degree. By that alone he restored the Rights, Priviledges, Liberties and Religion of a Nation, which a Violent Government was labouring to Annihilate: He re-establish'd
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To the Reader.

the Republic of the United Provinces of which he is Governor; and presently put himself into a Posture to break the Chains which a Prince no less Ambitious than Covetous, had been a long time forging to enslave all Europe. Could they do less in a Country to which this Great Prince has always been so dear, than erect at his Return those Tryumphant Arches which his Prowess had deserv'd? And can I do a greater piece of Service to the Publick, than by giving a Description and Explanation of all the Figures, Paintings and Devises, which adorn'd those Sumptuous Triumphant Arches? The Fame of these Pieces, as being the Workmanship of most Skilful Masters, drew to the Hague where they were Erected, innumerable Crouds of People, that thronged from all parts far and near, to be both the Spectators and Admirers of so glorious and unmonted a Spectacle. And this alone is sufficient to recommend the following Sheets to the World, and secure the Sale of the Book: If it be favourably receiv'd, as I hope it will be, it will encourage me to continue the marks of my Zeal for the Publick, upon all Occasions of the like Nature.

J. BEEK

THE
Glorious Reception
OF
William III.
King of *ENGLAND*,

At his Entrance into the *Hague*, the 5th
of *February*, in the Year 1691.

NEVER was Prince more ardently long'd
for in a State, as was the King of *England*,
in the beginning of this Year, expected at
the *Hague*; not only by all the People of
the *United Provinces*, but also by the greatest part of
the Princes of *Europe*; where he was stay'd for ei-
ther by the Princes themselves, or by their Ambassa-
dors, being look'd upon by all, as the most solid
support of their Dominions, and the Repairer of all
the Losses they had sustain'd by the Violences of their
Common Enemy.

This Great Monarch, who knows not what it is
to be sparing of his own Person, when all are con-
tending

tending for the Common Cause, made no scruple to expose himself upon the rude Ocean, in a Season the most incommodious and most dangerous, to satisfy their Wishes. This was upon the 26th of *January* in the Year 1691. for then it was that he departed a second time from *London*, and arrived upon our Coasts the 31st of the same Month, in the Afternoon, where he threw himself into Dangers, perhaps the greatest that ever were hazarded. The Tide was against him, but the Weather Calm; however accompanied with a thick Fog which lasted three Days; so that neither the Yachts nor the Men of War that attended him durst venture near the Shoar. Which obliged him, contrary to the Advice of his Captains, and several other expert Seamen, to hazard himself in a Sloop, accompanied only by the Earl of *Devonshire*, *Nassau Ouwkerk*, the Earls of *Nottingham* and *Portland*, one Valet de Chambre, and three Lacqueys; in hopes no doubt that he might get ashore in some Port, or Land at least in some other Place. But the Sloop finding it self incumber'd with the Ice, and having the Tide contrary, could make no way to any Landing-Place; so that the King was constrain'd to lye by, though without shelter from the Weather, for the space of Two and twenty Hours, environ'd with Ice, open to imminent Danger, and the Extremity of a piercing and rigorous Season: Nor did he set foot ashore till the next day about Noon, at *Orange Polder*, a little League distant from the Village of *Naetwijck*. Upon his going out of the Sloop, he met by good hap with a Post-Boy's Horse, that was newly come to the place, of which

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he made use to get to a Countryman's House, where he warm'd himself, together with the Lords that attended him, till the Coaches that were sent for, arrived, and which he ordered to drive directly to *Honsh'aerdijck*. He was Complimented by the way by some of the Deputies of the States; that is to say, by *Montieur d'Opdam*, in the Name of the Chevalry and Nobility of *Holland* and *West-Frise*; by *Mr. Belarts*, in the name of the City of *Dordreck*; by *Mr. Witsen*, in the Name of the City of *Amsterdam*, and by *Mr. Vryburgh*, in the Name of the City of *Alcmaer*. The same Ceremonies were also performed by the Imperial and Spanish Ambassadors, the Counts *de Berka* and *Colonna*, and the Governour of *Frise*, and some other Lords of greatest Note. At length, he arrived *Incognito* at the *Hague* about Six a Clock in the Evening, extremely discomposed by a Defluxion of Rhume, occasioned by the vehemency of the cold which he had endured all the while that he lay in the Sloop.

He was no sooner alighted out of the Coach, but he was Complimented by their High and Mightinesses, the States of *Holland* and *West-Frise*, who at that time were assembled together: and *Mr. Heinsius* was the Person who carried the Message in the Name of the whole Body, to which the King made Answer in few words, but in most obliging Terms. After which, he sat down to Dinner, and fed with a good Appetite, notwithstanding the Indisposition of his Catarrh, and rested very well the following Night.

The certain News of the King's Landing was no sooner arrived at the *Hague*, but Orders were given for Three Discharges of the Great Guns,

to the number of Thirty Pieces of Cannon that were planted upon the *Vyverbergh*, and to Ring all the Bells; which was done again the same Day, at the very moment of his Entrance into the *Hague*. And then it was, that the extraordinary Zeal appear'd of every particular Person to testify their unfeigned Joy; some several times discharging those lesser Pieces of Artillery which they kept in their Houses; others not only making Bonfires before their Doors, but Sporting at their Windows with Variety and Curiosity of Fire-works. But the most part expressed their Gladness with their Glasses in their Hands, Drinking the King's Health, and wishing him all manner of Prosperity together with Long Life, so that there were very few that returned home to their own Houses but with light and chearful Hearts. Nevertheless, the Streets were so numerously throng'd all the Night long, that you shall seldom see the most inflam'd Seditions muster more People together. The Transports of their Joy might be easily read in their Countenances; and some there were that could hardly be convinced the King was arrived, as doubtful whether they deserved of Heaven so great a Happiness.

In the mean time, the Post-Offices both of *Amsterdam* and other Places, were so throng'd with Letters that Night, while every body was desirous to send the Pleasing News to his Friends, that it was hardly known that ever so many had been seen deliver'd into the Offices at one time.

The Day following, His Majesty was Complimented by all the Ambassadors, Corporations and Persons of Quality. And then it was, that they

they found he had so little Inclination to make his Publick Entry into the *Hague*, that he refus'd it altogether. However at length he suffer'd himself to be over-rul'd by the earnest Importunities of some of the Bodies of the State, and the Magistracy of the *Hague*, who besought him several times, that he would vouchsafe that Satisfaction to the Publick, in regard the Charges were already disburs'd, and all things in a readiness.

Thereupon, the *Monday* following, being the Fifth of *February*, 1691. was fix'd for the Solemnity. And then it was that such a number of People from the Cities and Provinces adjoining crouded in Throngs to the *Hague*, that there was hardly any passing in the broadest Streets of the Town. And the number had been infinitely greater, had not the incommodious Season of the Winter, and the Ice lock'd up the passage of the Boats, and a Dirty Thaw detain'd some Thousands within their Houses. For all the Waggons were taken up; nor was the Ice strong enough to suffer the use of Scates. However the Croud was so numerous, that the Magistrates were forc'd to set open the Church Doors, to give shelter to those that could meet with no Accommodation in Publick Houses.

The Continuance of His Majesty's Entry, in the Manner that it Pass'd.

The Day appointed for the Ceremony being come, the Burgettes of the *Hague* had notice given 'em against Ten of the Clock in the Morning, by the Toll of the Town-House Bell, to repair every one to their Posts. Presently they all appeared under their Banners display'd, and so neat and spruce

in their Attire, with every one a Plume of Feathers in his Hat, that it was a pleasing sight to behold. A great Number were clad in Buff from Head to Foot; and several Ranks of Eight a Breast were Apparell'd after the same manner, without any distinction to be perceiv'd either in their Habits or their other Ornaments. And thus they rang'd themselves from the Bridge of *Loosduynse* to the upper End of the *Hoogstraet*. The Baron de *Frießum's* Regiment of Foot, and Coll. *Ittersum's* Regiment of Horse were also drawn up upon the *Buytenhof*.

About Three a Clock in the Afternoon, the King took Coach upon the *Binnen-hof*, the Count of *Nassau Overkirke*, sitting upon his left Hand, and the Earls of *Monmouth* and *Scarborough*, opposite to him. Two Coaches with Six Horses apiece preceded the King's, being fill'd with some Gentlemen of his Train; and on each side of the King's Coach marched Nine Switzers. After which follow'd Thirty other Coaches, the most part Drawn by Six Horses, there being very few that had less than Four; and among the rest were the Duke of *Norfolk's*, the Earls of *Devonshire's* and *Portland's*, the Bishop of *London's*, and several others belonging to Persons of the highest Quality, every one according to their Degrees of Precedency. The King being pass'd the *Binnen-hof*, continued on along the *Vyverberg*, and through the *Hangstraet*, and thence through the *Noordreynde*, and so slowly forward to *Scheveling-Bridge*, and so keeping on still along the *Noort-Cingel*, continued his way till he came to *Loosdeynse-Brugg*.

There His Majesty was received by the Body of the Magistracy, and Complimented in few words
by

by their Pensioner. After which, they who were appointed to give Notice of his Entrance into the *Hague*, performed that Office by setting fire to two Rockets, which were presently answer'd by the Discharge of all the Artillery upon the *Vyverberg*, and the Ringing of all the Bells.

Now then to give the Particulars of the Entrance, in the first place Forty young Gentlemen well Mounted, Magnificently Apparell'd and of comely Aspects, march'd at the Head of all the Train. These were follow'd by two Troops of the Guards of the Body, that preceded the two Coaches where His Majesty's Gentlemen rode. After which immediately march'd about Twenty Lacqueys, just before His Majesty's Coach, which was drawn with Six Horses, and attended by Nine Switzers on each side with their Halberds in their Hands. Behind His Majesty's Coach rode Eight of the King's Trumpeters continually Sounding, and next to them Sixteen of the Guards of the Body, two and two, and then the whole Train of Coaches already mention'd. Thus passing on through the *West-Eynde*, in the middl'st of the Burghers, Drawn up in Rank and File, they advanc'd to the Great Market-Place, to the Triumphal Arch, erected at the Entrance of the *Hoogstraet*; through which being pass'd, they proceeded under the Second to the Third, which was the most Beautiful and Magnificent of all, erected upon the *Buyten-hof*, through which they mov'd on to the *Binnenhof*, where ended the Ceremony of Entrance, in view of such an Infinite number of Spectators, that the like was never seen at the *Hague* before.

From *Loosduyne-Brugg* to the last Triumphal Arch, all the Windows and Balconies were cover'd with Tapestry, and crouded for two Stories high, while others mounted up the Tops of the Houses, and others stood in heaps before their own Doors, insomuch that several Rooms were Lett that Night for several Duckets apiece. Yet all this while those Crouds were not to be compared to the Prodigious Multitudes of People that stood gaping in the Streets where they could best accommodate themselves. Nor must it be forgot, that this August and Solemn Ceremony was perform'd with very little Mischief done. True it is that the inadvertency of a Gunner cost him his Life ; for having omitted to cool his Gun before he charg'd it again, as he stood before the Mouth of the Piece to put in the Charge, the Powder took Fire, and carried away one Arm and one Hand, of which he died in a short time after.

There was but one more Accident that happened of lesser moment as it fell out, and that was all. For the Lord Ambassador of *England's* Coach passing by the *Vyverberg*, just as the Guns were going off, the Horses being frighted fell a capring and rearing and went over a single Person, but without doing him any considerable harm. 'Tis true, they might have done much more Mischief, but they were soon stopp'd in their Fury, and after that went quietly along.

The King with all his Train being thus pass'd by, the Burghers in their Arms followed him as far as the *Buytenhof*, where they drew up and gave him a Military Salute of three Volleys of shot one after another, and all this while the Bells rang, and Peals

Peals of Cannon proclaim'd the Universal Joy. About half an Hour after Six a Clock in the Evening the Fire-works began, the most Curious pieces of Skill and Cunning that had been seen ; and which were all Play'd off from a Theatre erected on purpose in the *Vivier*. And while these Illuminations filled the Air with a delightful Variety of Artificial Meteors, the Streets below flam'd full of Bonfires as well before every particular Persons Door, as before the Gates and Windows of all the Foreign Princes and Publick Ministers ; nor without all the rest of those Concomitants that attend Nocturnal Exultations,

The Method we shall pursue in the Explanation of all the following Pieces that served for Ornaments to Compleat the Magnificence of this Publick Entry, shall be according to the Order wherein they were erected in the several Places through which His Majesty was to Pass ; beginning at the Bridge of *Loosduynse*, and so continuing to the End of the whole Show. We shall also expose to Publick View the several strains of Polite Invention, that were to be seen upon the Town House, and the Triumphal Arches erected in His Majesty's Passage, to enliven the Pomp : together with the most memorable Battels, Sieges and Treaties made by his Ancestors, and some no less famous Archievements of his own, with all the quaint *Devises* and ingenious *Emblems* that embellished the Triumphal Arches themselves, the Master-Pieces both of Art and Learning.

FIGURE I.

The first Triumphant Arch through which the most renowned Monarch made his Entry, was erected upon the Bridge of *Loosduyns*, in the Frontispiece of which was to be seen *Scevola*, who spared neither his Body nor his Purse for the Common Cause. Over Him, the King appears standing upright upon his Feet, with a Battoon of Command in his Hand, and at the upper End of it, his Name, Crown'd with this Inscription,

TRIUMPHO.

I Triumph.

On each side below, lay two Figures at his Feet, On the one side, representing Victory, and a great Number of Battels ; On the other, several Trophies, with a Captive laden with Fetters.

Upon each Pillar of the Arch was to be read the following Inscriptions,

OB CIVES SERVATOS
&
HOSTES FUGATOS

*For Citizens Preserv'd,
and
Enemies put to Flight.*

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On the Backside,

LIBERATIS REGNIS
Et
RESTITUTIS PROVINCIIS.

*Kingdoms set Free
and
Provinces Restor'd.*

Upon the same side were to be seen two
Ovals, in one of which was a Laurel, and
underneath

VICTORIÆ

To Victory.

In the other, an Orange, with this single
Word

CLEMENTIÆ

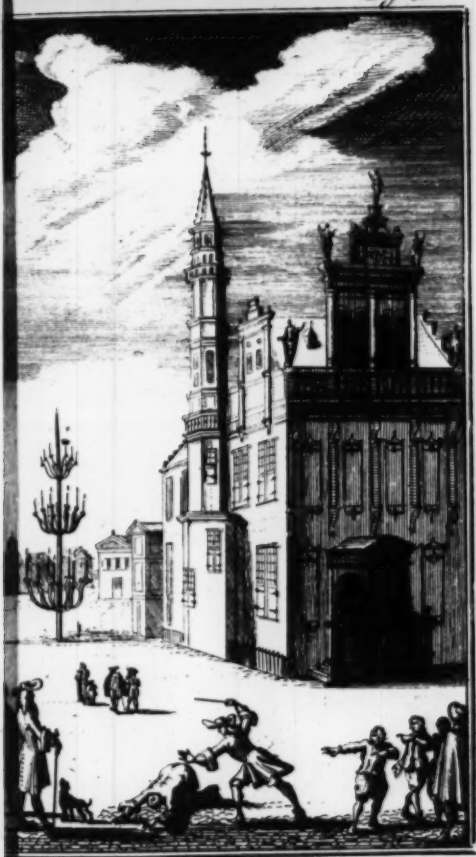
To Clemency.

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FIGURE II.

The Second Figure gives you a Prospect of the Town House, with Seven Paintings, all New Inventions, environ'd with Garlands of Forest-work and Flowers, which being transparent, and being penetrated by the Nocturnal Illumination, afforded a most pleasing Variety to the Sight. This Divertisement was accompanied with a Noise of Trumpets, and several other Instruments of Loud Musick: All which is Represented in the Third and Fourth Figures.

Fig 2



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FIGURE III.

In the Third Figure,

Were the Pictures of the King and Queen
in their Royal Robes ; and underneath two
Emblems, the one a Lyon Passant, with this
Motto,

PLACITUM VENERANTUR

Et

HORRENT INFESTUM.

*Gentle they Adore him ,
Dread him Anger'd.*

In the other, a Unicorn Poking a Nest
of Serpents with his Horn, with this Motto,

NIL PASSA VENENI.

No Venem harms Her.

FI-

FIGURE IV.

In this Figure are represented three Emblems : In the Lowermost, an *Atlas* bearing the Globe of the World upon his Shoulders, who to ease himself of the weight of his Burthen, rests his Breast against a Hillock with these words,

IN TE DOMUS INCLINATA
RECUMBIT.

On thee the Falling Fabrick leans.

The Second is a Stork upon her Nest, clapping her Wings, and fixing her Eyes toward the Dawning Day and Rising Sun, with this Motto

RECREATUR AB ORTU.

Recherish'd by the Dawning East.

The Third represents another Stork standing upright in her Nest, and clapping her Wings toward the Sun, with this Imprese

VIDIT ET EXULTAVIT.

She Beheld and Rejoyc'd.

Fig 4



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FIGURE V.

The DESCRIPTION of the
TRIUMPHAL ARCH

*erected in the Great Market-Place at the
 Entrance into the Hoogstraet.*

THIS was the Highest and most Elevated of all the rest, without any Saliant Columns, the Pillars being only represented in Painting : among which, those that were above the Gate were of Silk and Diaphanous, to the End the evening Illuminations might strike through them ; over which appear'd a Rainbow Pendent in the Air with three Crowns.

Over the Convex was plac'd a Celestial Sphere, upon which stood a flying Fame, holding a volant *Pegasus* in one hand, and sounding a Trumpet which she held in the other : And on each side of the Sphere a Representation of several Trophies.

On the Backside of this Piece were to be seen the Imperial Arms of *Nassau*, from which the Emperor *Adolphus* descended, having Eight Quarters on each side.

In the Circuit and several other Parts of the Arch, were represented several Histories, with their proper Inscriptions. In one place,

NO-

NOBILIUM PRIMO, DUCUM MAXIMO,
POSTHUMO GULIELMO TERTIO,
COELITUS DATO.

*To the Chiefest of Worthies; Greatest of Captains
William the Third, the Posthumous
Gift of Heaven.*

On the other side, in several Places both
Above and in the Middle of the Paintings,

VICTORIIS, TROPHÆIS, FORTISSIMO
IMPERATORI, CAUTISSIMO GUBERNATORI,
DESTINATUM.

*In Honour of the Most undaunted Leader, most
Prudent Governour, his Trophies and his Victories.*

At the Foot of the same Piece this Inscription
was to be read,

QUATUOR REGNORUM REGI, FOR-
DERATI BELGII GUBERNATORI
GULIELMO TERTIO VIRTUTE
ET TRIUMPHIS FULGENTI

*To the Monarch of Four Kingdoms, Governor of the
United Provinces, William the Third,
shining with Vertue and Triumphs.*

On the other side these words appear'd,

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MAX
TER
GRATI ANIMI, ET LÆTITIÆ
PUBLICÆ SIGNUM, HOC ERE-
XIT HAGA COMITIS.

Caprain
us
*This has the Hague Erected, in token of her
Gratitude and Publick Joy.*

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ings,
SSIM
GU-
M.
On each side of this Arch were two Wings,
that both together form'd a kind of Semi-
Circle: And on each Wing were Seven Pi-
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ctories of the Princes of Orange, as well by
Sea as Land, as may more at large be seen by
that which follows.

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that which follows.

FIGURE VI

The Sixth Figure represents a Naval Engagement, and several Seamen in Shallops firing each at other, with this Motto underneath,

CELSAS SUPERAT VIRTUTE
CARINAS.

His Valour vanquishes the Tallest Fleets.

This without Question alludes to some Sea Fights, wherein the Hollanders with their nimble and light Frigats were Victors over the bulky Buildings of the Spaniards : And shews, that Victory rather depends upon the Courage of the Seamen, and Conduct of the Commanders, then the Force of Ill-manag'd unweildy Fabricks.

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FIGURE VII.

The Seventh Figure sets forth the Siege and Taking of *Maestricht* by *Henry Prince of Orange*, who made himself Master of it by Capitulation, the 12th of *August* 1632. in View of the Imperial and another Royal Army, after he had lain before the Town two Months and four Days.

AQUILAS ET MOENIA CÆPIT.

Their Eagles and their Walls he won.

To signifie that by his Valour and Conduct, he Reduc'd several Towns, and Triumph'd in many Battels.

FIGURE VIII

Is the Portraiture of an Amazon representing *Holland*, seated upon a Trophy of Arms: a Helmet cover'd with a Plume of Feathers on her Head, with this word underneath, *RELIGIO*; or *Religion*. At her Right Hand stands a Statue, under which was written *Politia*, or Political Government; and at her Left the Resemblance of *Justice*, and by her Head *Aerarium*, to denote her *Treasures*. At her Feet on the Right Side sits a *HERCULES*, and on the Left *PRUDENCE* with this Inscription,

TANTAS DEDIT UNIO VIRES.

Such Strength and Treasures Union gave us.



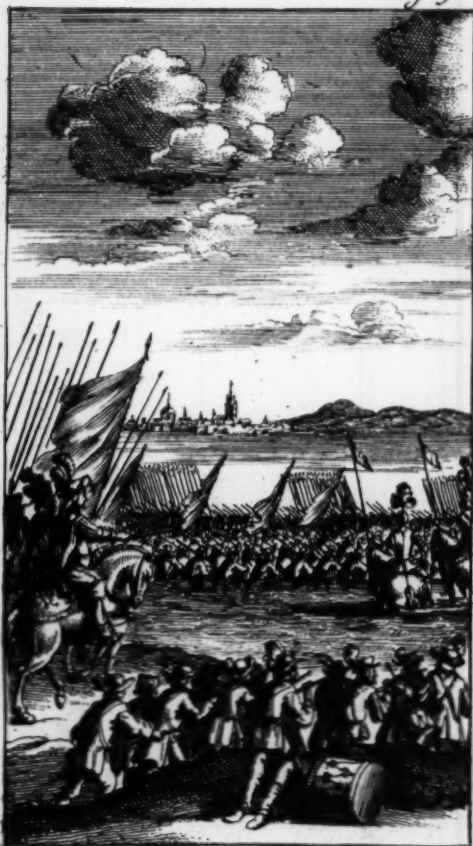
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FIGURE IX.

The Ninth Figure represents the Siege of *Groll*, by Prince *Henry* ; which was Surrender'd to him by Capitulation the 20th of *August*, 1627. with this Inscription underneath,

PER TELA, PER UNDAS.

Through Fire and Seas.

FIGURE X.

The Tenth Figure delineates a Castle that was Attacked on every side by Shallops fill'd with Soldiers, with these words underneath,

AUDENTES DEUS IPSE
JUVAT.

The Bold and Daring God himself Assists.

To shew that there is nothing too difficult for a Courageous *Hero*, that undertakes a Glorious Enterprize, with a firm Assurance of Divine Assistance.

Fig: 10.



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Fig. 11.



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FIGURE XI

The Eleventh Figure represents the Confederacy enter'd into by several Hero's, that is to say, Prince *William* of *Nassau*, H. L. M. together with his Valiant Brothers, out of an Unshaken and Magnanimous Resolution to Deliver the Low Countries from the Tyranny under which they groan'd, and which they perform'd with an Undaunted Prowess; with this Imprese,

RES POSCIT OPEM, ET CON-
SPIRANT AMICE.

*The Exigency calls for speedy Aid, and friendly
they Conspire to give it.*

FIGURE XII.

In the Twelfth Figure was Pictured a Woman with her Hair about her Ears, representing *Despair*; a roaring Lyon at her Feet, signifying *Holland*, and the Condition to which she was reduced at that time by the Tyranny of *Spain*, especially in the Year 1572. when she was almost hopeless of all Human Succour; and under the Figure this Motto,

PATIENTIA LÆSA
FUROR EST.

Patience Injur'd turns to Fury.

Fig: 12.



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Fig: 13.



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FIGURE XIII

The Thirteenth Figure represents a *Jupiter* in the Air sitting upon an Eagle that seems to fly with a rapid swiftness. At the same time, the whole Sky appears to be fill'd with dusky Clouds, darting nothing but Thunder and Lightning upon the Debaucheries of *Babylon*. Underneath appears a Woman all overwhelm'd with Sorrow and Sadness, representing the Miserable Condition of *Holland* at that time. She is attended with Seven Virgins, that signifie the Seven United Provinces, stretching forth their Hands one to another, and consulting by what means to alter the sad and lamentable State of their Affairs into a Posture of Prosperity and Gladness, according to the Common Motto,

CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ
CRESCUNT.

Concord advances Low Beginnings.

den

FIGURE XIV.

The Fourteenth Figure describes a Person, to whom is Presented a Cap or Bonnet of Freedom, holding in his Hand the Arms of *Holland*, which is a Lion. To signify the Change that happen'd in the Year 1672. at what time the States of *Holland* Presented to *William III.* now King of *England*, the Government of the Provinces, and the Administration of the Military Affairs; and after what manner he accepted of them, and took his Oath of Fidelity. In the same Figure is also Presented to him a Sword and a Pair of Scales; to shew that Justice ought to be Administred without Exception of Persons. At the bottom of the Figure are a great Number of Persons of all Ages ready to assist him with Money in such a Conjunction and Time of Need as that was.

And above, is also to be seen the Temple of Justice.

Fig: 14.



Fig: 15.



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FIGURE XV.

The Fifteenth Figure shadows forth the Birth of *William III.* wherein is to be seen a Virgin holding a Shield with a Stork Painted upon it, which represents the *Hague*, the Place of the Prince's Nativity. Close by the Laver stands a Lyon stedfastly beholding the Infant. To shew that *Holland*, which is signified by the Lyon, was greatly concern'd for the Birth of the Prince. In the middle of the *Plate* stand Three Figures, one of which points up to Heaven with one of her Fingers, having before her a little Box fill'd with pretious Odours, the Perfumes of which ascend to the Sky, betokening Religion and Divine Worship, which engage us to render the Homage of our Thanks to God for the Birth of the Infant, as a most pretious Gift bestow'd by Heav'n upon us.

FIGURE XVI

The Sixteenth Figure represents the willing Submission of the Kingdom of *England* to King *William*, and his Conquest of *Ireland* from King *James*. The Standard, with a Cuirass and Helmet at the Top of it, denotes King *William's* Triumphs in *England* over his Enemies.

The other Battoon advanc'd with *WILLIAM* above Three Crowns, and a Dove at the upper End, signifies that he had no other Intention in Crossing over into *England* and *Ireland*, than to Protect those that were well Affected, and to deliver the Protestants of those Kingdoms from the Tyranny under which they groan'd. And the Buckler with the Lyon upon it denotes, That *Holland* had a great share in the Expedition, notwithstanding the Great Damages she had sustain'd but a little before, both by Sea and Land.

Fig: 16.



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FIGURE XVII.

The Seventeenth Figure sets forth the Universal Joy that all *Europe* received by the Truce for Twenty Years, in 1684. tho' it lasted not long. To which purpose you see *Bacchus* seated upon a large Tun, to whom others make their Presents, as desirous to partake in the General Jubilee. *Liberty* Triumphs, and *Pallas* makes one of the Number.

In another part of the Figure, four Warriors seem to joyn their Bucklers together in token of Harmonious Unity.

In another part sits *Hatred* in a furious Posture upon the Ground, and enraged to see *Peace* descending upon the Earth, would fair cut the Band of Union with the Scissors which she holds in her Hand.

FIGURE XVIII.

The Eighteenth Figure shews an Amazon seated upon a Trophy of Arms, with a Helmet and Plume of Feathers upon her Head, holding in the one Hand a Pike, and a Helmet in the other. On the one side of her appear several Souldiers arm'd Cap-a-Pe; and on the other side two Persons giving to each other their Hands, with certain Ships appearing over head at a distance; To signifie, that after the Rupture of a Truce or Alliance, it behoves a Nation to betake themselves again to their Arms without losing time, for fear of exposing themselves by a pernicious delay to the Surprises of the War; and to put themselves into a Posture of Action both by Sea and Land, which is the good Counsel hinted in the following Motto,

REPETENDA QUIESCANT,

*Lay thoughts of Peace aside,
And Arms and Men provide.*

Fig: 18.



Fig: 19.



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FIGURE XIX.

This Figure is a Prospect of the Famous Battel fought in *Flanders* between Prince *Maurice* and the Spaniards, under the Leading of Duke *Albert* ; wherein after a long and obstinate Fight, the Prince became the Victor, and took Eight hundred Captains, all Gentlemen, Prisoners. This Battel was fought the Second of *July*, New Style, the same Month and Day, that about Three hundred and two Years before, the Emperor *Adolphus* of *Nassau* was Defeated by Duke *Albert* of *Austria*. Underneath was written,

NON UNO VIRTUS CONTEN-
TA TRIUMPHO.

Not satisfied with single Triumph.

FIGURE XX.

This Figure calls to remembrance one of the most Remarkable Combats that are to be read of in History : which was called the Battel of *Furnbourn*, wherein Prince *Maurice* with only 800 Horse, not only sustain'd the Charge of Four Veterarie Regiments, Germans, Spaniards, Walloons and Italians, but charg'd 'em with that Extraordinary Vigour, that he laid Two thousand Eight hundred dead upon the Place, took Six hundred Prisoners, and brought away Eight Colours, which were all Hung up in the Great Hall at the *Hague*. This was done upon the 24th of *January*, in the Year 1667. At the Bottom was this Inscription,

FORTIS PROMISSA JUVENTÆ.

The Fruits of Daring Youth.

Fig: 20.



Fig: 21.





Fig: 22.



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FIGURE XXII.

The 22d Figure sets before your Eyes two Indians with their Hands manacled behind their Backs. On the one side stands a Soldier with a Sword in his Hand, as it were Insulting over the Captive; And on the other side, in the same Posture, another Soldier with an Ensign display'd, denoting some Important Conquest. And no question this Figure was set up to shew, that the Dutch had extended their Dominion by the Force of their Arms, even to the remote Regions of the *Indies*: which is fairly intimated by this Imprese,

ULTRA GARAMANTES
Et INDOS.

Beyond the Garamants and Indians.

FIGURE XXIII.

The 23d Figure is the Representation of a Battel fought not far from *Bergopsum* between the Spaniards and Prince *Maurice's* Army, the 4th of *September* 1643, wherein the *Hollanders* won a Considerable Victory, and took above Four hundred Prisoners from the Enemy ; Express'd by the following Imprese,

CRESCUNT, NUMERO CRESCENTE
TROPHÆA.

Number of Victories augment the Trophies.

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Fig: 24.



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FIGURE XXIV.

This Figure Illustrates the Siege and Taking of *Geertruydenbergh* by Prince *Maurice*. This Siege began the 15th of *March* in the Year 1653. and ended by the Surrender of the Town upon the 15th of *June* in the same Year. The Inscription underneath was this ;

DEOS IN PRÆLIA
CONFERT.

He joyns the Gods his Adjutants in Battel.

To shew how much that Renowned Prince always rely'd upon the Assistance of Heaven, whose Aid he still most ardently implor'd, when ever he undertook any Enterprize of Importance.

FIGURE XXV.

The 25th Figure comprehends a Pyramid erected upon a Pedestal, upon which there is a Piece of Painting with this Devise,

THURE TUO REDOLENT
ARÆ.

Our Altars with thy Incense smook.

The Ascent of the Pyramid is embellish'd with Three several Pictures; of which the one is an Emblem, the other two certain Trophies, and Queen Mary's Name in Cipher: and at the Top of the Pyramid the Queen her self is plac'd, as big as the Life, with this Inscription below,

REPRIMIT ET REFIGIT.

She both Represses and Refixes.

Fig: 25.

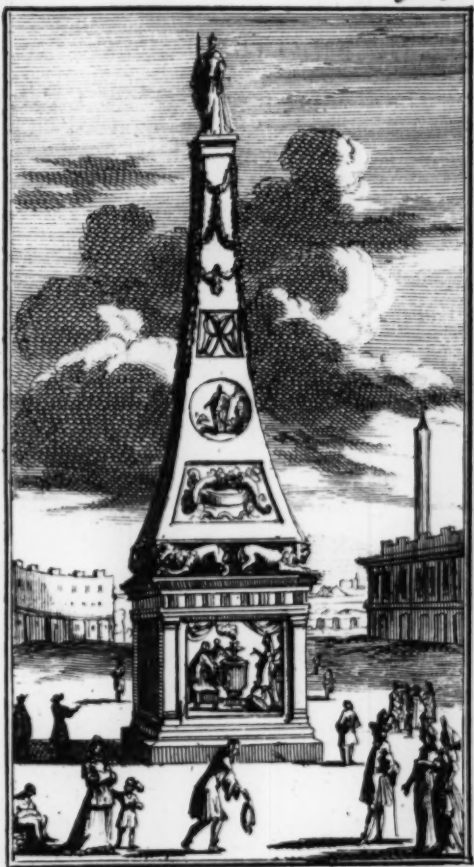


Fig: 26.



FIGURE XXVI.

The 26th Figure discovers another Pedestal containing this Inscription,

HANC ACCIPE, MAGNE,
CORONAM.

It is also adorn'd with three more Pieces of Painting; that is to say, a Devise, an Altar smoaking with Incense, and the King's Name in Cipher: The upper part of the Pyramid is adorn'd with Foliage, and Grotesco work, and at the top of all stands the King as big as the Life; with this Inscription below,

QUIS GRATIOR APPULIT
ORIS?

More welcom who, to these our Coasts?

FIGURE XXVII.

This Figure shews you a Person with a Glory about his Head, a Bow in his Hand, and a Youth standing by him with a Quiver full of Arrows under his Arm. At his Feet sit Three of the Muses, *Clio*, *Urania*, and *Polyhimne*, to shew that all the Designs and Atchievements of vertuous Princes aim at Heaven, and consequently that King *William's* Enterprises had Crown'd him with Immortality. Besides that *Apello* was no less famous for Killing Tyrants with his Bow and Arrows, than for any of his other Vertues.

Fig: 27.



Fig: 28.



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FIGURE XXVIII

The 28th Figure exposes to our View a *Hercules* Trampling upon a Dragon, with his Club heav'd up to knock that Furious Monster on the Head. To shew the Preparations of the King of *England* to suppress the Tyranny of the Common Enemy, that threatens the Destruction of all *Europe*; and whom the King opposes not only by his Prudent Conduct, but by Powerful Musters of his Forces.

FIGURE XXIX.

The 29th Figure is the Representation of an Armed Amazon, holding a Gorgon's Head in her left Hand. To shew the Fear and Dread of the Common-Enemy, who now began to tremble at the formidable Countenance of the Present War, much more Dreadful and Killing than it was before; as also to signify that the Confederates were resolv'd to be no less united than the Gorgons, who had but one Eye and one Tooth among 'em.

Fig: 29.



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Fig: 30.



FIGURE XXX.

In the 40th Figure appears a *Neptune*
 Drawn in a fair Scallop-Shell by two Hor-
 ses, with the Goddess *Thetis* sitting by him,
 and underneath this Inscription,

MEA JURA TUERE.

Maintain my Rights.

FIGURE XXXI.

The 31st Figure is the Representation of a Woman over-whelm'd with Grief, stretching forth her Hands in a Posture of Despair, and crying out,

ERIPERE RAPTORI MISERAM

Rescue a Miserable Creature from the Ravisher.

To signify the Unfortunate Condition of Europe environ'd on every side by Thieves and Murderers that Rob her of her Peace and Tranquillity, while she lyes altogether helpless, and can find no way to shelter herself from their Violences.

Fig: 31.





FIGURE XXXII.

This Figure represents the Memorable Battel which King *William* won over King *James's* Army at the Passage of the *Boyne* in *Ireland*, where the Rebels were utterly defeated, losing all their Baggage, and a great Number of Men slain upon the Place. Never was Battel of Greater Importance, in regard that upon the Success of that Combat depended the Happiness of *Europe*. Here we behold the King according to his usual Custom, appearing at the Head of his Men, never hesitating to expose his Life to the greatest of Dangers, when he deem'd it necessary for the Welfare of his Subjects and his Allies.

FIGURE XXXIII.

The first Thing that strikes the Sight in this Piece is a *Hercules* half naked, bearing his Club upon his Shoulders. He marches along, setting his Feet strongly to the Ground, and with a daring Courage, toward his Enemy *Achelous*, who not finding himself able to Encounter him, took upon himself the shape of a Bull. The Virgins behind him are making Garlands and Posies of various Flowers to Crown him at his Return from the Combat, in token of their Joy for the Victory he had won: others are to be seen Playing in Consort upon several Musical Instruments, to Celebrate the Triumph of their Victorious Preserver.

To signifie that the Prosperous Successes of King *William* in *England*, were such as merited a Triumphal Reception by the People of *Holland*, at his Return to the *Hague*.



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FIGURE XXXIV.

The Battel represented in this Figure seems to be very Bloody, while all the Combatants fought hand to hand with Javelins and Bucklers. This was the Battel which *Perseus* fought with his Rival that would have forc'd his Mistress *Andromeda* from him, whom he had deliver'd but a little before from the Whale that was to have devour'd her. See, how he pierces the Sides of his Enemies with his Lance, and at length enjoys the Possession of his Beloved, by a Marriage which he had procur'd at the Price of so many Dangers.

FIGURE XXXV.

The Second large Figure is another Triumphal Arch, a Piece of beautiful Architecture, supported both before and behind by red Marble Pillars, the rest of the Structure being of black and white Marble ; the Bases and Chapters are Gilt , and adorn'd with four Large Pictures, Painted in most Lively Colours; two on the fore part, and two on the hinder side. Upon the Top of this Triumphal Arch upon a fair Pedestal, is to be seen the Statue of the King a Horseback resembling the colour of Brass, as big as the Life ; And round the Pedestal these words,

REGI TRIUMPHANTI.

To the Triumphant King.

Above the King thus sitting a Horseback, are to be seen two Arches thwarting one another , and over them, a Crown and two-Scepters laid a-cross.

On each side of this Arch at the top appear two Squares, embellish'd both before and behind with Transparent Paintings, which when the Lights began to blaze, afforded a most Pleasant Sight. On the one side, nothing but Clouds were to be seen , on the other,
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Fig. 30 *



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Pillars of Fire. The Corners were also adorned with Grottesco Work ; and at the top of the Border of this Arch, these words were perspicuous,

SOLOQUE SALOQUE

By Land and Sea.

And on the other side,

IN REPRIMENDA TYRANNIDE
ET RESTITUENDA SECULI
FÆLICITATE.

*In Suppressing Tyranny, and Restoring the Felicity
of the Age.*

On the Right side of the same Border were
to be read these words,

HEROUM PRIORI.

To the Chief of Hero's.

ON

On the Left side,

ANTIQUIS MAJORI,

And Greater than his Ancestors.

On the side of the Pedestal where the King Rides, toward the Upper End, are to be seen two Curraſſes gilt, and two cover'd with Silver, together with ſeveral other Arms, in the manner of Trophies. In the Fore-part ſtand the Arms of *England*, and upon the Hinder-part the King's CIPHER.

On each ſide of this Arch are Erected two Wings, adorn'd with Paintings both before and behind, repreſenting various Stories of *Hercules*, *Perſeus*, *Andromeda* and *Phaeton*; as ſhall be afterwards more amply deſcrib'd.

At the Bottom of the Arch in the Fore-part, theſe words were diſplay'd by the Glittering of the Lights,

SCEPTRIS EXERCITIBUS,
CLASSIBUS, VOTIS.

On the Hinder Part,

AUGUSTO, ARMATO, PARATO
RECEPTO.

Which was thus to be read,

AUGUSTO SCEPTRIS, ARMATO EX-
ERCITIBUS, PARATO CLASSIBUS,
RECEPTO VOTIS.

*To the August in Empire, environ'd with Ar-
mies, Potent in Fleets, Received with all
Men's Wishes.*

And upon the Frontispiece stood this In-
scription,

HAGA POSUIT COSS. DECRETO.

*The Hague Erected this by Order of
the Magistrates.*

FIGURE XXXVI

The 36th Figure is the Representation of two Naval Engagements, in both which there was much Blood spilt, between the Hollanders, and the English and French then in Confederacy.

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Fig. 36.



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Fig. 37.



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FIGURE XXXVII

The 37th Figure represents the Famous Sea-Fight in the *Downs*, between the Spaniards and the famous Dutch Admiral *Martin Herperts Tromp* in the Year 1639. wherein the Spaniards lost all their Fleet but Eighteen Ships, to the great Amazement of all Men at that time.

FIGURE XXXVIII.

This Piece of Painting sets forth what pass'd at the Nuptials of *Perseus* and *Andromeda* ; at what time the Friends of his Rival whom he had Slain, resolving to revenge his Death, brake into the Festival Room. But their Insolence remain'd not long unpunish'd : For *Perseus* recovering his Shield, upon which was Painted *Medusa's* Head, partly slew, partly chang'd into Stone all that oppos'd him. By this Emblem we are given to understand what befel the King of *England*, who thinking to have liv'd in the Quiet Possession of his Three Kingdoms, yet met with many secret and open Enemies. But his Generosity, together with his Extraordinary Prudence will find a way to frustrate all their Wicked and Malicious Designs.

Fig: 38.



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FIGURE XXXIX.

Here is a Man riding through the Air in a Chariot drawn by four Horses, which he guides himself. Beneath, appears another Man laid sprawling upon the Earth by dint of Sword; denoting the Triumph of *Phaeton*, after he had put to Death the most Cruel of his Adversaries.

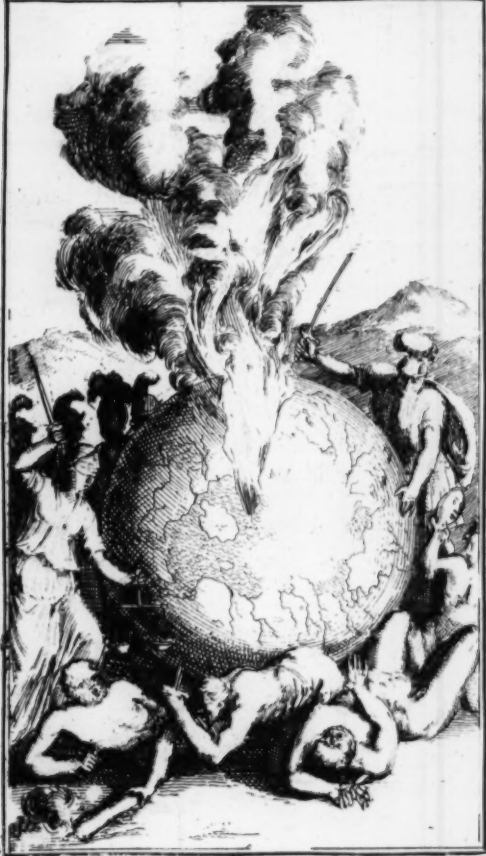
This Emblem also alludes to the Happy Success of the King of *England*, after he had once undertaken to subdue the most Formidable of his Enemies.

FIGURE XL.

In the first place, you are to observe in this Figure, a Woman with a Helmet and Plume of Feathers on her Head, holding a Cap of Maintenance or Bonnet of Freedom in her Hand. Another Woman takes her by the other Hand, with an Intention to lead her to the Temple, there to render Thanks to Heaven for the Peace they have obtain'd. As she passes along she points down to a Virgin pensive and full of Sorrow, leaning upon a Shield with a Lyon painted upon it, at whose Feet lye several miserable Creatures, some of which stretch forth their Hands, as a mark of their being highly affected with the happy occasion of the other's Joy, which was the general Delivery of *Europe* from Slavery. At a distance appear several Armed men surrounding an Altar, where they are giving Thanks to Heaven for their same Felicity.



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FIGURE XLI.

This Figure represents the Globe of the World swarming with Villains and Murderers, and where Fraud and Breach of Faith are rampant in every corner of it. In one part it is all enflam'd with the Fire of War : and in another part of the Figure stands a Woman hood-winkt, with a Sword in her Right Hand, and a Pair of Scales in the other, representing Justice : on the other side appears another Woman with a Gorgons Head in her Hand, denoting the Common Cause of the Confederates, and signifying that Justice and a Good Cause are like *Medusa's* Face, subduing and turning into Stones all the vain Opposers of Truth, and the Regular Order of the World. There are also to be seen a great Number of People slain, of which some lye dead with their Weapons still in their Hands ; denoting such as have receiv'd the Punishment of Justice for the Violence and Wickedness of their Actions.

FIGURE XLII

In this Figure you behold a Woman leaning upon a Shield bearing a Lyon Rampant. She sits upon a heap of Arms, among which lyes another Lyon as it were Guarding and watching over their Preservation. To signifie the Vigilance of *Holland*, which has always made it her chiefeft care to preserve and secure whatever was entrusted to her Custody. At the upper part of the same Piece appear the Portraitsures of the King and Queen ; and below them a *Mars*, leading to the Temple a Lady that carries a Palm Branch in her hand, To signifie, that the Confederates would fain be laying down their Arms, were all their Just Designs accomplish'd.

Fig. 42.



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Fig: 43.

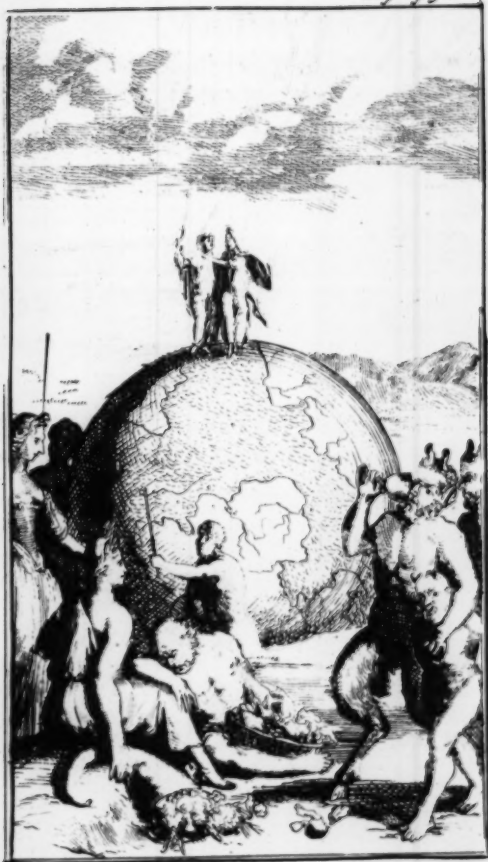


FIGURE XLIII.

The two Figures placed upon the uppermost part of the Convex of the Terrestrial Globe, one of which holds in her Hand an Olive-Branch, and the other a Sword, represent Peace and Justice embracing each other. Beneath the Sphere of the Earth sits *Ceres*, the Goddess of Corn, with a *Cornucopia* in her Hand; denoting the Freedom of the Countryman to Sow and Reap in time of Tranquillity. The Peasant resting and sleeping upon her Knee with a Basket of Fruit in his Lap, alludes to the Plenty and Felicity of Peace; and the Satyrs Drinking and Sporting about her, signify that we are only to expect from a Happy Peace, the Enjoyments of Repose and Abundance.

FIGURE XLIV.

Here *Percus* mounted in the Air upon a Flying Horse, and arm'd to Encounter the Sea Monster, and rescue from his Fury *Andromeda*, the Daughter of a King, of whom he was deeply enamour'd, and whom he sought in Marriage as the Recompence of his Victory, in case he slew the hideous Monster that was approaching to devour her, represents the King of *England*, who inflam'd with a desire to rescue *Holland* from the Violence of her Enemies, and deliver *England* from the Tyranny that threaten'd her utter Desolation, pass'd over into that Kingdom to Expel the Greedy Monster that began to prey upon her Bowels.





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FIGURE XLV.

In this Assembly of Hero's with Helmets and Plumes of Feathers on their Heads, and every one a Sword in his Hand, which they hold up, and lay athwart one upon another, according to the Manner of the Ancients, who were wont to meet in the Temple of *Vulcan*, and use this Ceremony over the Altar, when they enter'd into any solemn Confederacy for the Defence of their Country; You have a Prospect of the Confederacy enter'd into by the Heroick Princes of this Age, and by them confirm'd by all that is most Sacred and Inviolable. The two Virgins kneeling with their Hands stretch'd forth to Heaven, denote the Hopes which the Hero's have of the great Advantages which this confirm'd Alliance will produce.

The Monster which you behold at the top of the Figure set upon on every side, and wounded by several Armed Men, is the Emblem of *France*. And the most daring and most forward of those Champions with a Lyon upon his Shield, represents *Holland*, which is always the foremost and most hardy to attack the common Enemy. To this Figure belong'd two Motto's; of which the first was,

UNL

UNITI FORTIUS OBSTANT.

United they withstand with greater Force.

The Following words were set over the Figure,

POST MAXIMAS RES DOMI FORIS.
QUE GESTAS, ARCTISSIMO CUM
PRINCIPIBUS ICTO FOEDERE,
SUORUM VINDEXT, DEFEN-
SOR OPPRESSORUM.

*After most Renown'd Atchievements perform'd at
Home and Abroad, and a strict League confirm'd
with Princes unjustly wrong'd, the Avenger of
his own, and Defender of the Oppressed.*

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Fig: 46.



FIGURE XLVI.

Presents to our View the King of *England* a Horseback in his return from *Ireland*, after he had subdu'd that Kingdom to his Obedience, carrying a Standard in his Hand, as being an Honour which was always allow'd by the Ancients to Triumphant Victors. Two Damosels also meet him and present him with a Scepter and a Crown, to shew, that he was no less beholden for the Possession of that Kingdom to the Good Will and Affection of his People as to his Conquering Arms: and under a *Cornucopia* of Silver, stands this Inscription,

PRÆMIA NON ÆQUANT.

The Guerdens are not Equal.

To signifie that he has shew'd so much of Generosity, Vertue and Prudence in his Conduct, since his Ascending the Throne, that his Three Crowns with all their Riches are but a due Reward of his Merit.

At the Upper End of the Figure hang a Pair of Scales, with a Crown in one Balance, and a Sword in the other; to signifie that he has been constrain'd to make use of
Force

Force of Arms to gain the Crown which be-
long'd to him. Which is all Epitomiz'd in the
following words written over Head.

MARE TRANSUECTUS LIBERAT BRI-
TANNIAM, ET LATE DOMINANTI-
BUS ORNATUS SCEPTIS IN PA-
TRIAM PUBLICA CUM LÆTITIA
RECEPTUS EST.

*Crossing the Sea, He sets Great Britain Free,
and having obtain'd a spacious Empire, is wel-
com'd to his Native Country with the Publick
Joy of the People.*

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Fig: 47.



FIGURE XLVII

In this Figure are to be seen several Virgins going to attend a certain Priest who has rais'd an Altar by laying together a Heap of Wood, with an Intention to offer up Oblations for the renowned House of *Orange*. The Figures plac'd about the Temple, represent the Four last Progenitors of the Reigning Prince. Not far from whence appears a Phoenix burning in the Flames of her Nest; from the Ashes of which arises a young Phoenix with this Motto,

PRÆLUCET POSTHUMA PROLES.

The Posthumous Offspring outshines the Rest.

To shew that the Reigning King of *England* has advanc'd the Grandeur of his Family more than all his Ancestors. Intimated in the tacit supply of these words inscrib'd upon the Figure,

CUM PATRIA LANGUERET PRÆ TRISTITIA, CUM TOTA EUROPA LACHRIMARET, ET ANTIQUISSIMA NASSONIORUM DOMUS, HEROIBUS MAGNISQUE FOECUNDA PRINCIPIBUS, LUCTUOSIS OB-
RUERETUR TENEBRIS.

When his Native Country lay overwhelm'd with Sorrow, when all Europe languish'd, and the Ancient House of Nassau fertile in Hero's and great Princes, suffer'd a Mournful Eclipse.

F I-

FIGURE XLVIII.

This Figure represents the Happy and Joyful Birth of this Great Monarch. The Infant grasps two Serpents, one in one Hand, the other in the other, which he kills like a second *Hercules*. To signify that from his tender Years he gave assured Marks of that same Inbred Generosity that would enliven him one day to Triumph o'er his Enemies.

The Upper Part of this Figure displays a Scepter with Three Crowns, and a Row of large Pearl environing an open Scallop-shell, with this Inscription,

TENUES ORNANT DIADEMATA
CUNAS.

The Cradle of his Infancy such DIADEMS Adorn.

To signify that the Malice of his Enemies, nor all their Scorn of his Princely Youth could hinder his being Crown'd Monarch of Three Kingdoms, notwithstanding all their Opposition to prevent it.

Not far from this, was another Inscription in these words,

GULIELMUS POSTHUMOUS, BRITAN-
NORUM ARAUSIONENSIVMQUE
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TERTIUS, PATRIÆ SPES, REIPUBLICÆ PALLADIUM.

*William the Posthumus, Third of that Name,
King of England, Prince of Orange, the Hope
of his Country, Palladium of the Common-weal.*

To signifie that next under God, this Prince
is the Only Support upon which the United
Provinces rely.

FIGURE XLIX.

This whole Piece of Workmanship is a perfect Prospect of the Roman Triumphs, when their Captains and Emperors made their Pompous Entries into *Rome*, after they had signaliz'd their Conduct and their Valour by the utter overthrow of their Enemies. All the Booty, the Captives, the Treasures, the Elephants and Camels follow'd the Triumphal Chariot, in the mid'st of the Loud Acclamations of the People, who Attended the Victor to the Capitol, there to Pay their Vows to the Gods for all their Favours. So that the Intention of this Piece of Painting was to shew the General Hopes of *Europe* in Honour of King *WILLIAM*, now rang'd in the Number of those Victorious Chieftains, no less amply signify'd in the following Devise,

ATTINGAT SOLIUM
JOVIS.

Thus may He reach the Throne of Jove.

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FIGURE L

The Youth describ'd in this Figure, is the King of *England*, as yet very Young ; yet such was his Prudence at those Years, that here he comes to ask Counsel. The Crowns that shew themselves at a distance in the Clouds , call to our Remembrance the Crowns that were seen in the Air at *Orange*, over the Place where the States of that Principality were Assembled in the Years 1665. and 1688. Portending Heaven by that same Prodigy foretelling what afterward we saw fulfill'd by his obtaining the Three Crowns of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*.

The Upper Part of this Figure, shews ye a young Eagle flying directly against the Beams of the Sun, with this Motto,

TENER ADVERSIS ENITITUR
ALIS.

Too Young, He strives against the Sun.

'This same Eaglet represents the King of *England*; who, though very Young, with Forces far inferiour, adventur'd to make Head against the King of *France*, who is here signify'd by the scorching Rays of the Sun; and over this Figure was this Inscription,

PUERUM EXEMPLAR
CONSTITUIT.

*Heaven sent a Youth to be our Great
Exemplar.*

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FIGURE II.

Here *Vulcan* throws several pieces of Armour upon the Ground before a young Champion mounted a Horseback, in order to obey the Commands of *Venus*. *Mars* also gives him a Sword in Testimony of his Favour and Assistance in the Wars which he is going to undertake. Which was all Embellish'd with this Inscription,

QUI JUVENTUTE STRENUE TRAN-
SACTA, FUNESTIS JACTATUS BEL-
LIS AC DISSIDIIS, IN TANTO
RERUM DISCRIMINE.

*The same so strenuous in his Youth, that though
turmoyl'd with Dismal Wars, and Intestine
Discords, yet in this dangerous Condition
of Affairs, &c.*

(70)

Which words contain an Epitome of what befel the Prince in his Youth.

At the Upper End of the Figure is to be seen a Castle seated upon a Mountain, at the Foot of which a Pike is fix'd in the Ground, with several Laurel Branches shooting from it; Embellish'd with this Motto,

CONTORTA TRIUMPHOS
PORTENDIT.

*Lanc'd with a Vigorous Arm it Victory
Portends.*

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FIGURE LII.

The 52 Figure represents a Hero holding a Battoon of Command in his Hand, with a Helmet and Plume upon his Head. He is supported standing upon a Shield by four other Hero's, every one wearing a Helmet and Plume, and environ'd with Armed Soldiers; with this Inscription over head,

NUTANTIS BELGII, QUAMARI
QUA TERRA ADMOTUS, IN PRISTINUM
DECUS, GUBERNACULI
GLORIAM, ARAS ET FOCOS
RESTITUIT.

*Where e'er he mov'd by Sea or Land, he restor'd
the Glorious Government, the RELIGION
and Liberty of Tottering Belgium to their
Pristin Lustre.*

This alludes to the Prince of Orange's being restor'd to the Government in the Year 1672. according to the Custom of the Ancients, who when they advanc'd any Person to Supreme Dignity, us'd to have him born upon a Shield by Four Hero's, that he might be conspicuous to the People. Which demon-

strates to us, that the Prince by vertue of his ancient Dignity restor'd, became the Restorer of the United Provinces to their Liberty, which was in great Jeopardy in the Year 1672. and that the Battoon of Command belong'd as well to him as to his Ancestors, who had carry'd it before.

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FIGURE LIII.

The Fifty third Figure fancies two Persons standing at the Entrance into a Temple, and next to them on the one side *Justice*, on the other *Prudence*; which calls to our Remembrance the Marriage of the King and Queen Solemniz'd at *London* in the Year 1678. It farther also denotes, that the Prince was a Personage who would act with Prudence in all his Undertakings, and that at all Times and in all Places he would be a Maintainer of Justice.

MERITIS FAMAM EXSUPERANTIBUS
TROPHÆIS, PRINCIPI ATAVIS EDI-
TÆ REGIBUS, FELICIBUS JUNCTUS
HYMENÆIS.

*Deserved Trophies, far exceeding Fames Report,
in happy Wedlock joyn'd him to a lovely Princess,
sprung from a long Race of Kings.*

FIGURE LIV.

This Figure represents the Solemnities in use among the Ancients, when they granted a Triumphant Entry to those that had signaliz'd themselves in any Sea-Engagement. Among the rest, it was one of their Customs to take off the Prows from the Ships which they had taken, and after they had hung 'em up in their *Forum*, or Hall of Publick Judicature, which was therefore call'd *Rostra*, they Erected a Statue in perpetual Honour both of the Victor and the Victory. Over head was this Inscription.

TRIUMPHET IN UNDIS.

May He also Triumph upon the Seas.



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Fig. 54.



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FIGURE LV.

The Portraiture in the Upper Part of this Figure supported by two little *Cupids*, of which the one holds a Garland of Flowers in his Hand, is the Portraiture of the Queen of *England*. Underneath she is Painted sitting on a Throne with a Crown upon her Head, surrounded with Armed Souldiers. At her Feet stand several other People laden with *Cornucopia's*, and Purfes of Money in their Hands : To signifie, That her Subjects accompting themselves Happy under her Government, are ready to Sacrifice their Lives and Estates in her Defence.

FIGURE LVI.

This Figure that surpriz'd the Eyes of the Beholders, represents a Lady most charmingly Beautiful, yet holding a Sword in her Hand, with a stern and menacing Aspect, and surrounded with her Armed Guards; to denote the Noble Indignation of the Queen, when she understood the Miscarriage of the Fleet, and the Treachery of those that suffer'd the Hollanders to bear the Brunt of the Engagement. At what time one would have thought the Amazonian Age had been reviv'd, while she took a Resolution to have march'd her self at the Head of her Army against her Enemies, had they attempted any Invasion upon the Coasts.

At the Bottom of the Figure appear several Poor People, to whom others are distributing Money; to signify Her Majesties extraordinary Bounty to those that were Wounded in that Engagement, and to the Widows and Orphans of those that were Slain.

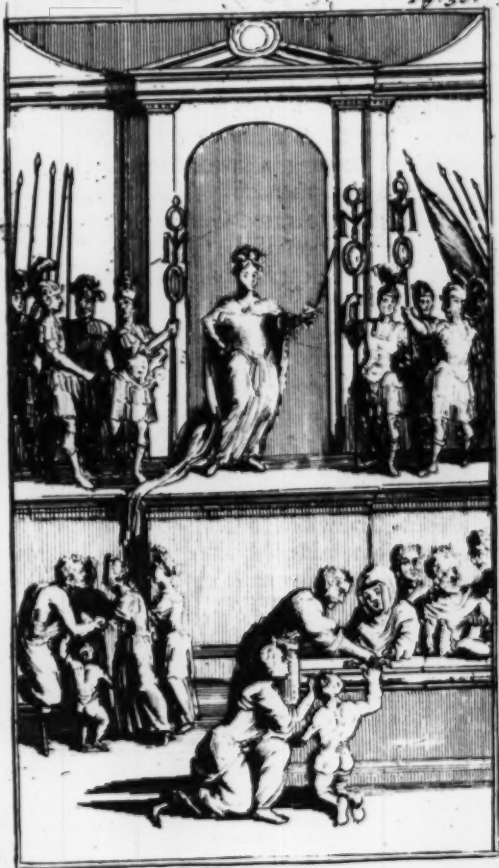


Fig: 57.



FIGURE LVII.

This Figure delights the Eye with one of the most Daring Actions that ever History recorded ; That is to say, King *William's* forcing his Passage over the River *Boyn* in *Ireland*, where his Enemies Superior to Him in Number, and Commanded by King *James* in Person, lay entrench'd upon the Banks of the River to Oppose Him. But our Courageous Monarch, deeply sensible, that he had then a Game to Play, upon the good or bad Success of which depended the Ruin or Prosperity of all *Europe*, as well as of his own Affairs, march'd with an undaunted Prowess at the Head of his Men, and mauer all the Thunder of the Enemies both great and small Shot, Foarded the River, forced their Entrenchments and constrain'd 'em to a speedy Flight. Which struck such a Terrour into the Hearts of the Vanquisht, that the Victory was attended by the Surrender of the Chief City of the Kingdom, and several other Towns of great Importance, as also by the Flight of King *James* himself, who durst not stand a second Tryal, but hasten'd into *France* to save one. 'Tis true, so great a Courage had like to have cost the Victor his life : for that two Cannon Bullets very narrowly miss'd him ; one of which came so near him, as to graze upon his Shoulder, and raze
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the very Skin it self; and the other carry'd away a piece of his Boot: which was the reason that the Report of his Death was spread abroad in *France* with that assurance, that for Joy of such welcom News they rose at Midnight in *Paris* to make Bonfires; from whence the glad Tidings dispiercing themselves, put several other Cities of that deluded Kingdom in a blaze. By which Extravagant Joy for an Imaginary Death we may assuredly conclude the Dread which all *France* is in of such a formidable Hero.

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Fig. 50.



FIGURE LVIII.

This Figure represents the Queen standing under an Irish Harp, with a Crown upon her Head, another in her Right hand, and a Bonnet of Freedom in her Left, which she gives a Damsel kneeling at her Feet. Below, lyes a Captive Manac'd and Fetter'd, and another Person Slain outright. On the other hand, she is presented by two Seamen with Chargers of Fish, suppos'd to be some Rarities of the Irish Ocean. To signifie, that by the Reduction of *Ireland*, she is not only Mistress of that Kingdom, but has regain'd the wonted Security for her Western Navigation. To which was added this Inscription,

REGNA JOVIS CONJUX.

*With Equal Power
The Wife of Jove Commands.*

FIGURE LIX.

The 59th Figure represents the Queen of *England* sitting under an Orange-Tree, with a Crown upon her Head, and *Jupiter's* Thunder in her Hand, to whom several distressed Persons seem to make their hasty Addresses, with Arms stretch'd forth for Succour. Below them, stands a Monk grinning and foaming at the Mouth, and holding a flaming Torch in one hand, with a Vizor in the other. And lowermost of all, a Sea God, and a Sea Goddess, both in Chains.

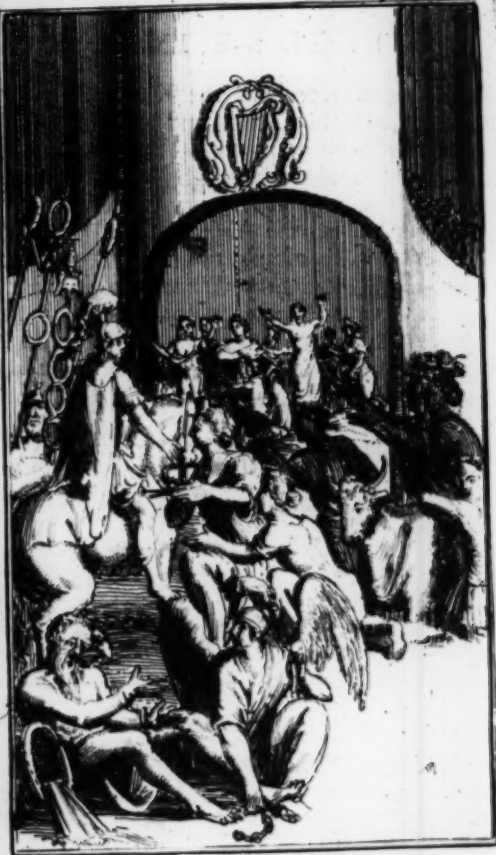
This refreshes in our Memory the Cruel Persecution of the Protestants in *France*; where the Ecclesiasticks out of their embitter'd Rage and Malice, having thrown away their Vizors, shew themselves in their bloody colours. Which engag'd those miserable People to fly for Sanctuary to the Queen of *England*, whose Piety and Compassion toward the Afflicted was sufficiently known to all the World. She therefore takes 'em into her Protection, and Promises to defend 'em from the Cruelty of their Inhuman Persecutors. The Orange-Tree is therefore aptly planted over her Head, as being the perfect Emblem of the Design, with this Inscription underneath,

TUA VOS REFRIGERET UMBRA.

Let thy shade refresh us.

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FIGURE LX.

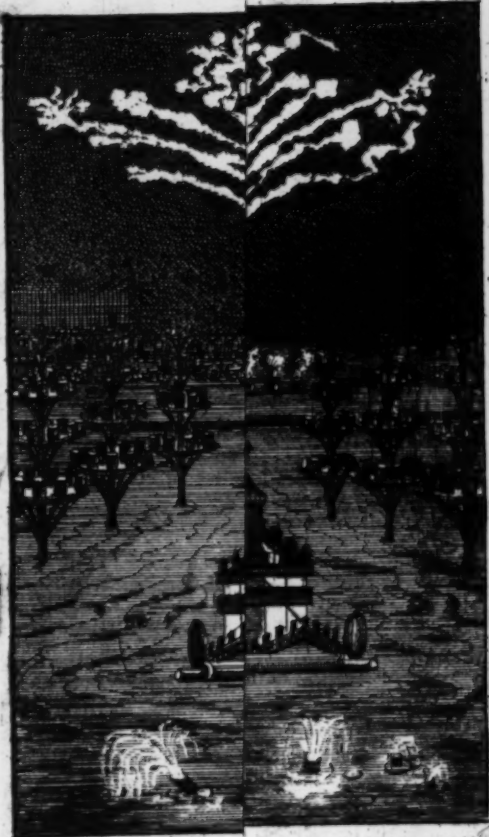
This Figure represents the King a Horseback attended by his Guards, and by two Damfels presented with a Crown and Scepter; after which, he rides on through Multitudes of People welcoming him Home with loud Acclamations, and filling the Air with shouts of Joy to see him so safely escap'd the Dangers he had undergon. Denoting the Triumphant Return of His Majesty to *London*, after the Reduction of *Ireland*; and how highly he was esteem'd and belov'd by his Subjects. The Motto of this Figure was,

VENI, VIDI, VICI.

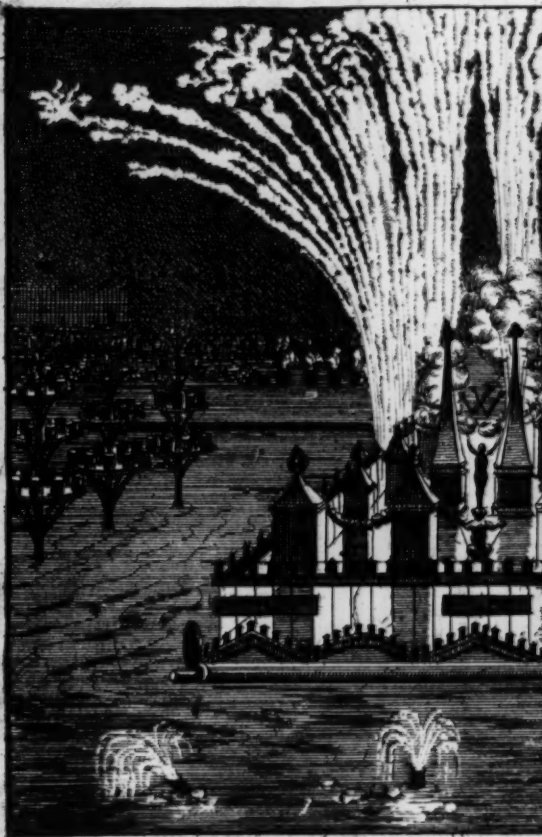
I Went, I Saw, and Overcame.

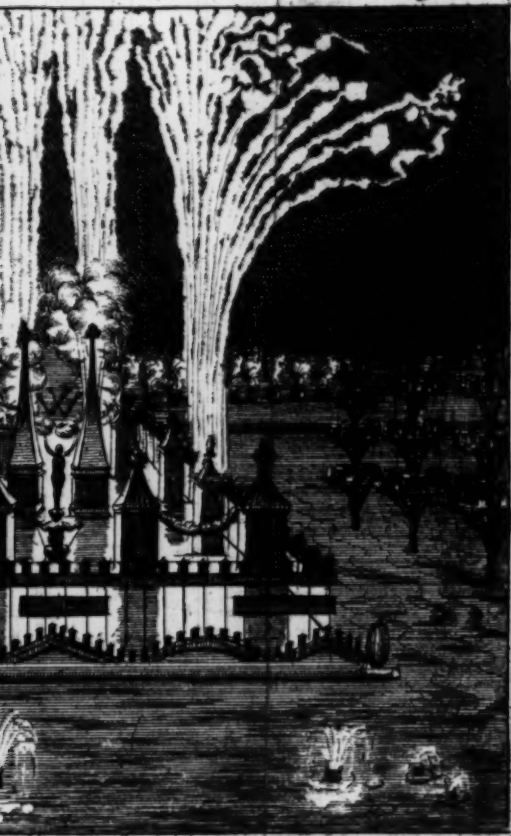
The Fourth Great Figure

Was a spacious Theatre erected in the Vivier before the Court, upon which were ready prepar'd a great Number of Artificial Fire-works, which were play'd off the same Evening that His Majesty made his Entry. There were also several Machines of Timber set up and plac'd in curious Order. Round about the Theatre, several Stakes were fasten'd to it, shap'd in the Form of Darts, of various Colours, some Orange, some White, others Blew, to the Number of Three hundred and Fifty, containing Two Pound of Powder each. The Inside of the Theatre also was encompass'd with Ten Horn-works, and Five Half-Moons of Timber, and upon each of these Pieces of Fortifications were plac'd Eleven Fire Pots, that threw out a great Number of Artificial Fire-works, most Delightful and Pleasing to the Beholders. Moreover upon the same Theatre they had erected Six High Pyramids, made of Timber likewise, each of which were embellisht with
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Devifes; one of which represented a Bird, displaying her Wings, and carrying a Palm-branch in her Bill, with this Motto,

NECESSARIA APPORTAT,
ET ABUNDE.

*She brings us all things needful and in
Abundance.*

Upon another appear'd two Men that were Hewing down a Tree, with these words,

NUNQUAM FRACTA MALIS.

Never broken by Misfortune.

Upon a Third was to be seen a Dove, with a Lawrel Branch in her Bill, with this Device,

TANDEM EXPECTATA
REDIVIT.

Expected long, at length return'd.

The Fourth contain'd a Pillar of Fire, with
these words,

HINC SPESQUE SALUSQUE.

From Hence our Hope and Safety.

The Fifth was garnish'd with a Lyoness,
having this for her Motto,

NESCIA FERRE JUGUM.

To Servitude a Stranger.

Upon the Sixth was a Fish flying over the
Sea, with this Device,

TUMULO VELOCIOR ALTO.

Too swift for my deep Tomb to swallow.

Upon

Upon the same Theatre were also plac'd a Lyon, a *Hercules*, and a Sun close one by another ; together with four Chests of 50 Fuzees apiece, representing the Kingdoms of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland* ; besides eight more full of Rockets, some of the same, some a size lesser. In the Middle of the Theatre glitter'd the two Letters W. R. and above them a Crown. There was also to be seen a Skipper, who labour'd his way to the shore among the Ice, with this short Sentence over his Head,

NE METUAS, CÆSAREM VEHIS.

Fear not, thou carry'st Cæsar.

And Underneath,

REGI EX PELAGO PER GLACIEM
PER NEBULA REDUCI.

*To the King now safe on Shore, through
Ice and Foggs.*

After a Discharge of 30 Pièces of Cannon that were Planted upon the Walls of the Vivier, the Cipher and Crown were lighted, and at the same time the Theatre glitter'd with above 800 Flambeaux; so that the Ciphers and Crown being on fire, were to be distinctly discern'd, which was wonderfully pleasant to the sight. At the same time several other Motto's and Devises were to be distinctly read, as they play'd in the Air upon different little Planks to which the Rockets were fasten'd, and among others, these that follow.

SEMPER TRIUMPHET
AUGUSTUS.

Always may Augustus Triumph.

OF-

OFFENSUM METUANT
HOSTES.

*When injur'd may his Enemies
dread Him.*

CARUM VENERENTUR
AMICI.

*Dear to his Friends may he by them
be Reverenc'd.*

Soon after the Pyramids began to play their Parts. At first nothing was to be seen but a gloomy Smoak, which was attended with the continued Spurtings of clear, quick and glittering Fire resembling the Spouts of a Fountain. In the mean time the Images of Fame that stood near certain Vessels fill'd with Incense cast up flaming Balls into the Sky, together with a great Number of

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Serpents,

Serpents, which was a Sight most lovely to the Eye. Nor were there any less than Fifty Boxes fill'd with these Serpents, and the Pyramids all the while were seen burning to the very Bottom.

After that the Lion plaid his part, casting forth fire from his Eyes, and from his Throat issu'd a Beam very thick and dusky, about Seven or Eight Foot long; but the fire that darted from his Eyes, was as quick and clear as Chrystal. He also cast forth a great number of Flaming Balls and Serpents, very pleasing to the Spectators.

Then the *Hercules*, that was placed next the Sun that represented *France*, began to spout from his Mouth continual Rays of Fire. He also cast forth such a Number of Serpents and Artificial Fires, that thereby the Sun was quite consum'd. After which, the Fire took hold of his Club, from whence flew several Balls of Fire into the Sky, as it were to render Thanks to Heaven for the Victory which he had gain'd over the Sun.

Afterwards, they set fire to all the volant Rockets, of which there was a vast Number;

ber ; and at the same time the Mortars that were filled with Artificial Fire-works to burn in the Water, discharg'd a very great quantity of flying Rockets, which, together with the Dolphins that were fir'd at the same instant, was a most Charming Spectacle, while at the same time that the flying Rockets which were every one of 'em filled with several Petards, did their Business in the Air, the other Artificial Fireworks were no less wanton upon the Water : so that which way soever you cast your Eye, the Sight was still taken up with some new object, so that 'twas impossible the Spectators could be weary of gazing.

At length the fire took hold of the pitch'd Barrels, which at first cover'd the Air with a thick smoak, that at last gave way to such an extraordinary Brightness, that they who were a great way off, might read distinctly the smallest Character, notwithstanding the fogginess of the Night.

'Tis farther to be observ'd, that all the while the Great Guns play'd continually, so that the Bellowing of the Cannon, the Thunder of the Small shot, both Musquets and
Harque-

Harquebuses, which were the Volleys of the Regiments of *Frissem* and *Itersum*, drawn up in the Vivier, together with the Bounces of the Petards, and the Shouts and Acclamations of the People were Testimonies so sufficient of the Publick Joy, as afterwards in the Relation rung but a harsh and unpleasant Peal in the Ears of the Common Enemy.

Besides all these, there were several Bonfires and Fireworks before the Houses of Particular Persons of Quality, and divers Burghers of the *Hague*.

In the first place, before the Spanish Ambassador's Palace, there were a great Number of large Flambaux, and Fireworks with Arms and Devises. As also before the Palace of the Baron *de Suasse* in the Great *Hoogstraet*.

Before the House of Major *Duckene* in the West End.

Upon the Piazza before *Swaen*.

Before the House of the *Sieur Ravens*, Apothecary.

Before the House of the *Sieur Van Oyen* upon the *Kneuterdijck*.

Before the House of the *Sieur Sulendonck* in the *Noble Straet*.

Monsieur Schuylenbourg Register of the Council was more particularly signal for several Rarities embellish'd with Ingenious Motto's and Devises.

Among the rest, there was one in the form of a Lion, with this Sentence.

GENEROSUS ABORTU.

Generous from his Birth.

Another represented a winged *Pegasus*, that by his Strength and Agility mounted a steep Rock, with this Motto,

SUPERAT CÆLESTIBUS ALIS.

With Wings Celestial he surmounts.

In a Third, was seen His Majesty holding a Lance, and a Person kneeling before him, to Congratulate his Return, with these words,

REGI GULIELMO REDUCI.

To King William return'd.

In a Fourth were to be seen on the one side Armies Marching, and some Battels; On the other, an Eagle cleaving the Air with her Wings, and holding a *Jupiter's* Thunder in her Taloon, with this Sentence,

TRAN.

TRANSITQUE FERITQUE.

As she makes way, she strikes.

In a Fifth was to be seen the King and Queen with their Crowns upon their Heads, and a Train of several Persons Bare attending 'em with this Motto,

IMPERIA AUGUSTO.

Empires are only to Augustus due.

Before the House of Advocate *Henry Vander Haer*, were to be seen the Arms of *England*, with this Devise,

VIVANT GULIELMUS ET MARIA
REGINA.

Long live King William and Queen Mary.

Underneath, appear'd in Writing, these words,

TANDEM BONA CAUSA
TRIUMPHAT.

At length the Righteous Cause Triumphs.

On the one side,

FORTITUDO.

On the other,

VICTORIA.

On the Right side of the said Arms was the
Picture of an Orange-Tree bearing Flowers
and Fruit with this Motto,

DAT FLORENS FRUCTUS.

It Blossoms and bears Fruit.

On the Left side was another Picture of a
Rose-Tree and the Seven United Provinces,
with these words,

SUAVIS

SUAVIS ODOR REFICIT.

The fragrant Smell refreshes.

On the Right side, between the Arms and the Orange-Tree, was a *Pallas*, with a Crown Imperial, a Sword in her Hand, and under her Feet an Eagle in Flames, with a *Cornucopia* garnish'd with Arms, Crowns and Scepters, with this Motto,

REGUM DECUS.

THE GRACE OF REGAL DIGNITY.

On the Left hand, between the Arms and the Rose-Tree, was the Picture of the Queen, holding a Mirror in her right Hand, and a *Cornucopia* in the other, trampling upon a Serpent; and the Motto for this Devise was,

PRUDENTIA AUGUSTA.

Prudence Reveal'd.

Underneath the said Arms was an Oval, wherein was Painted Three Lions and an Imperial Crown, and over the said Lions, this Inscription,

LEO

LEO BRITANNICUS, NASSAVIUS,
BELGICUS.

The British, Nassavian, Belgick Lion.

And under the Three Lions, these words,

QUID TANTIS CONJUNCTIS
VIRIBUS OBSTET.

*What can withstand so great a Force
UNITED.*

In short, should we go about to Enumerate here, all the Illuminations, Fireworks, Devices, Sentences, Verses, &c. which were to be seen in the Principal Streets of the *Hague*, it would require the Inlargement of a Volume. However, here is enough to shew how highly this Great Monarch is belov'd by the People of these Provinces, and how Superlative their Joy appear'd to see him return Triumphant to his Native Country.



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